

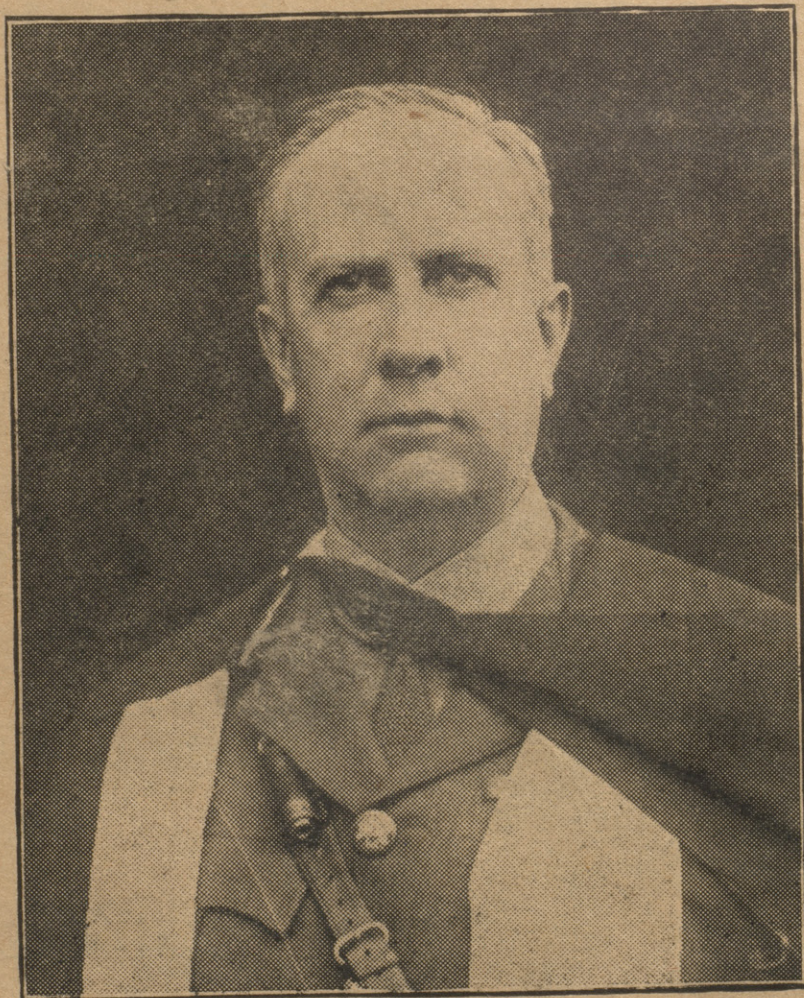
THE CANADIAN RAILROADER

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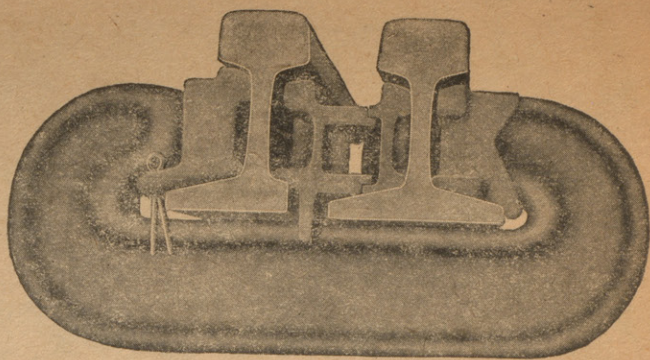
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A Reasonable Order, Says The Gazette.

The intelligent Gazette says: Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, has been taken to task by Mr. Mackenzie King for issuing an order forbidding employees of the railway system to engage actively in politics, i.e., by accepting political nominations. Being on the platform before an audience of Canadian National Railway employees in Dauphin, Man., it was natural that Mr. King should appeal for their support. That he would found his appeal on the requirements of public policy, if those requirements were found to be in conflict with the desires of his audience, was not to be expected. In that respect the Liberal leader is seldom disappointing. An audience differently composed and actuated is just as likely to hear an altogether different view and to find comfort in a versatility and mobility of principle which enables Mr. King to overcome all obstacles. This is the "ampler freedom" as applied to ethics.

The real meaning and purpose of Mr. Hanna's order seems to have been either misrepresented or misunderstood, perhaps both. Explaining his position before the Canadian Traffic Club League in Toronto, Mr. Hanna said that he had refused to allow employees to accept nominations for Parliament. He had made no attempt to prevent an employee from exercising his franchise as a citizen, "but when he decides to become a politician the whole country is open to him." The purpose of the order was to ensure to the system the service which the employees were paid to give. "We will not permit politics to interfere with the operation of the Canadian National Railways or the Canadian Merchant Marine." There is nothing unreasonable or arbitrary about this proposition, which is essentially a business one. What is required is that the railway employee shall not divide his interest, to the detriment of the service in which he is employed and paid. In other walks of life, men whose avocations do not permit them to absent themselves for months at a time, usually decide the matter for themselves; they keep out of politics and attend to their business. What President Hanna says is that employees of the Canadian National Railways must not divide their interests; if they prefer political life "the whole country is open to them." This does not constitute a denial of the rights of citizenship and will not be so represented by other than mischief-mongers or persons of limited intelligence.

Industries Have 500,000 Employees

Statistics showing the number, capitalization, payroll and production of the manufacturing establish-

ments in forty-four cities in Canada in 1918 have been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Montreal and Toronto, as might be expected, head the list of industrial cities. Toronto leads in the number of establishments, having 2,835, as compared with Montreal's 2,215. Montreal's manufactories, however, boast higher capitalization, larger number of employees and output of a greater value than do those of Toronto. The capitalization of Montreal industries is placed at \$468,401,481, the number of their employees at 157,878, their pay-roll for the year at \$110,196,219, the raw materials they utilized at \$291,973,466, and the value of their products at \$551,814,605. Toronto industries had an aggregate capital of \$392,-

of 44 cities, of which 23 are in Ontario. The total number of establishments given is approximately 12,800, with capitalization exceeding two billion dollars and giving employment in 1918 to nearly 500,000 persons.

Wage Reduction Only Makes Things Worse, says Tom Moore

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an interview at Toronto on Nov. 4, said that reduction of wages in the factories throughout the Dominion would defeat the object which the employers making reductions had in view. "The manufacturers of this country," Mr. Moore said, "depend primarily on their home

markets, and any policy which curtails that market by reducing the purchasing power through a reduction of wages of the great mass of workers must be bad business."

Contending that a reduction in prices, which brought with it reduction of wages, would only accentuate the situation, instead of bringing relief, Mr. Moore said: "What is needed is a squeezing out of some of the margin which exists between the actual cost of production and the selling price of the finished product. The people of Canada are not concerned in the reduction of prices to that of any particular period. What is necessary is a re-establishment of the purchasing power and value of every dollar they receive as wages."

President Moore stated that while there had been some slackening off in the industries throughout the Dominion, general conditions were not as bad as many people imagined.

AW, QUIT YOUR KIDDIN'!

The Montreal Star says: A section of the American press is taking much interest in an international beauty contest. A daring English artist lately arrived at New York with pictures of the English type of beauty, declaring his desire to compare this with the American article, and he had not long to wait before American opinions were being expressed.

Both Great Britain and the United States have a fine type of beauty but, after all, it is in Canada that the ultimate in feminine attraction will be found. We do not depend on artists to draw wonderful girl pictures here. We grow them.

Political Complications

Mistress: "How did you happen to leave your last position?"

New Maid: "The lady fired me."

Mistress: "Ah, she was dissatisfied!"

New Maid: "Naw. She was a sorehead. I run for alderman ag'in her and won."—Town Topics.

Election Year.

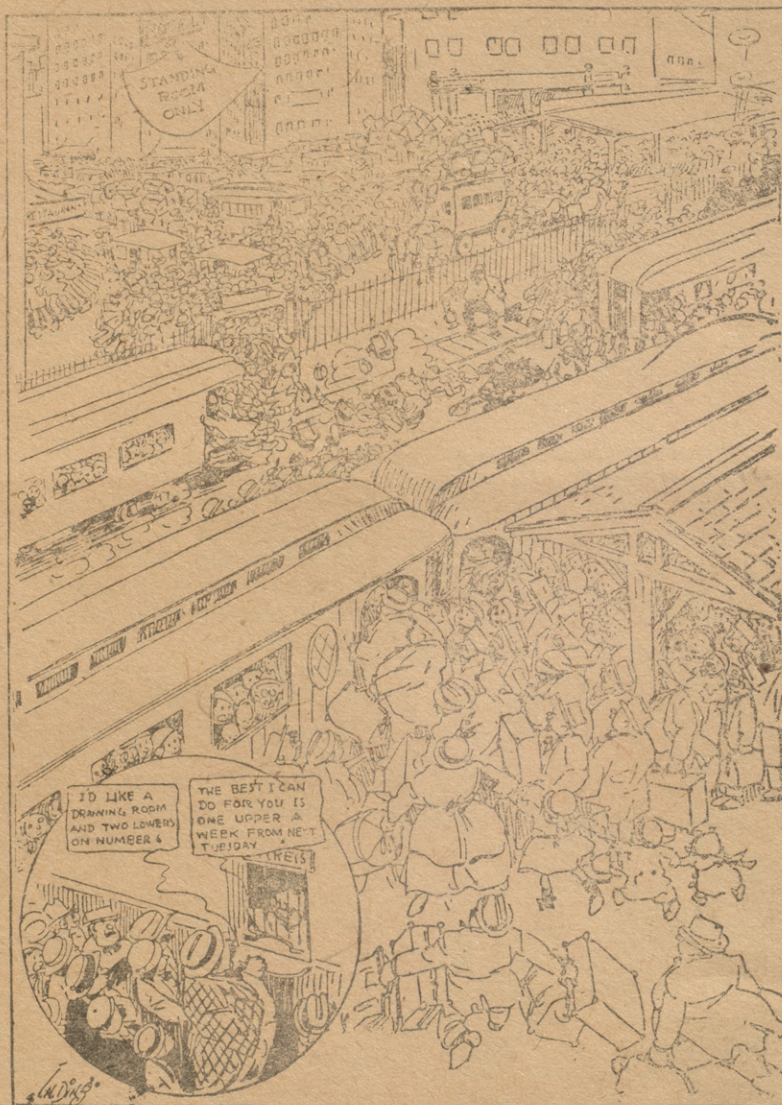
The hat of straw

Is laid away;

The vote of straw

Now has its day.

—Detroit News.



Have you noticed how the increased cost of railroad tickets is keeping folks at home?
—Des Moines Register.

945,178, employed 106,128 persons, paid in wages \$105,509,698, utilized raw materials worth \$266,580,781, and produced goods valued at \$506,429,283. Hamilton stands fourth in the list in point of number of establishments, having 685, as compared with Winnipeg's 779, but Hamilton stands third for other reasons. Hamilton's industries were capitalized at \$142,336,442, employed 30,944 persons, paid in salaries and wages \$31,901,388, used raw materials valued at \$114,258,586, and produced finished goods worth \$188,456,598. Vancouver is fifth, Ottawa sixth, Quebec City seventh, and London, Ont., eighth in point of view of number of establishments.

The statistics cover the industries

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More Light Wanted on the Movies

By KENNEDY CRONE

THE censorship of motion pictures in the Province of Quebec is getting a little of the limelight. Even although it has been produced by the theatre owners and other commercial interests (principally the other commercial interests, or I make a bad guess), and the public interest from morality and other standpoints goes unrepresented in the glare, still the limelight is a good thing, anyway.

Considering the tremendous importance of motion pictures and their accompaniments in their influence on many aspects of our modern life, far too little limelight is ever shed. More than a million admissions into Montreal theatres are recorded every week.

Following is a Gazette report which is worth reading carefully:

"A delegation of moving picture interests of Montreal, representing specially the Film Exchange Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the exhibitors waited on Hon. L. A. Taschereau, prime minister of Quebec, on Tuesday, and presented a case against the present rulings of the Board of Moving Picture Censors. The delegation was headed by Mr. A. Papineau Mathieu, K.C., counsel, while F. W. Conover, manager of the Imperial Theatre, was the spokesman.

"It was pointed out to the Prime Minister that of late so many pictures had been rejected by the board that the result would be that within a few weeks the picture houses would have to close down for lack of pictures. Dozens of photo-plays and pictures which were accepted by the Ontario Board of Censors have been rejected here, and the trade, as a result, finds itself in a difficult position. The system here is for the pictures to be shown first at the higher priced theatres, and then make the tour of other houses in the city, but owing to scarcity pictures in some cases have been shown simultaneously in first and second class houses.

"Mr. Taschereau was informed that the moving picture people were quite willing to co-operate in every way possible with the board, but the manner in which business is being conducted at present simply means that the industry is taxed without representation.

"The Premier thanked the delegation for the willingness to co-operate with the board, and asked that a memorandum of the situation be prepared and sent to him, and after study he would see what should be done.

"The delegation pointed out that there is \$15,000,000 invested in moving picture houses in Montreal, there being 38 theatres in Montreal, though Toronto, with a much smaller population, has 103 houses, and was informed that several other

houses are in the course of erection, and there should be some protection for a legitimate business."

It sounds good to have Mr. Conover as spokesman, because Mr. Conover has always been on the side of the good show, owing to the nature of his clientele if for no other reason. Imperial audiences would not tolerate the piffle and the putrefaction that is often shown elsewhere. What Mr. Conover's special difficulty about getting good pictures happens to be has not been stated in print. Personally, I am not interested in the spokesman as a spokesman. If all the "interests" were like the spokesman and all the circumstances were like those prevailing at the spokesman's theatre, nobody would need to worry very much.

The Board of Censors is not what it should be. Some of its members at least should be the appointees of responsible bodies of citizens interested in seeing to it that the people, and particularly the young people, do not come under dangerous influences in the motion picture theatres, in seeing to it that existing laws are observed, that better ones are framed, and that the question of censorship is removed as far as possible from political influence and personal opportunism. Some of us did not like the way Mr. Roussy de Salles was appointed chairman of the board. He seemed to blow in from nowhere and to be handed a nice job for no apparent special reason. As has been said in these columns before, this is no criticism of Mr. De Salles personally—he is a very decent fellow from all accounts, including that of Premier Taschereau, who gave him to the Railroader some time ago.

Wholesale rejection of films is not necessarily good censorship, though it would seem to indicate a lively criticism, and that is something. The record of these rejections should be published, with names of producers and exchanges concerned, and reasons for rejection. For instance, the argument that films rejected in Quebec had previously been passed by the Ontario censors, which is plausible enough at first glance, might not look the same if the details were known. It is conceivable that a film approved with sound judgment in Ontario may be rejected with sound judgment in Quebec. Differences of outlook and temperament between the two provinces have to be considered. Besides, no sharp lines of demarcation can be drawn in censorship. There is no yardstick measure as to what is just good enough to pass and what is just bad enough to reject. Apart from the broad lines of criticism which admit neither the extremes of prudery nor license, and try to strike, rather, the ordinary thought

of the ordinary, normal, decent citizen, on which lines most films can be rated equally by different boards of censors, fine shadings of opinion, slightly varying modes of thought, will occasionally influence the best-intentioned and best-balanced censors just enough, this way or that, to produce different decisions on a particular film.

Anyway, if capital be made out of the fact that Quebec rejects pictures that Ontario accepts, it can be said for the other side that Ontario censors all films out of existence on Sunday and Quebec does not.

It is possible that more protection should be afforded to the bulk of that investment of \$15,000,000. I do not know. I do know that some of it would be none the worse of a little blue ruin, in order to protect the investment of the community, which is its young people. I also know that the root of some of the troubles is further back than the nominal theatre owner. Some nominal theatre owners have little to say about the using or rejection of any particular film. Their theatres are controlled, sometimes directly by motion picture producing or selling interests, and sometimes by the system of securing contracts for a year's service of pictures a year ahead.

Whatever the merits and defects of the Province of Quebec Board of Censors from the viewpoint of theatre owners, picture producers and selling agencies; whatever the board has rejected that it should not have rejected (if it rejected anything at all that should not have been rejected, a matter on which no evidence has yet been given to the public); I know that it is not rejecting some of the worst pictures ever produced, a number of the sensational serials at present being shown in local theatres. This city has not yet begun to seriously consider the movie serials. If it does and when it does, it will surely make a pretty bonfire of most of them. The movie serials have already been examined and declared to be what they are by the British Board of Film Censors. Under date of November 4 the Gazette publishes the following story from London about it:

"An interesting report on the work of the British Board of Film Censors has just been issued over the signature of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the president, and Mr. J. Brooke Wilkinson, the secretary, who state that at the request of the Paper Controller no report of the board's activities was issued during the last years of the war.

"During the war, at the instance of the War Office and the War Trade Department, the board undertook the censorship of films intended for export and continued to do so until the regulations were annulled. The work was done gratuitously, and the total length of film handled was 87,719,479 ft., valued at £1,201,903. In expressing its thanks the Army Council put it on record that the loyal co-operation (Continued on next page)

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of the board had greatly simplified the work of preventing the leakage from this country of information prejudicial to the Allied cause, and at the same time enabled the legitimate circulation of films to be carried on with the minimum of hardship to those engaged in the trade.

"As regards censorship generally, the report states that the tendency is for the subjects to become of increasing difficulty and complexity. The board is guided by the main broad principles that nothing should be passed which is calculated to demoralize an audience; that can teach methods of or extenuate crime; that can undermine the teachings of morality; that tend to bring the institution of marriage into contempt or lower the sacredness of family ties. Objection is taken to incidents which bring public characters into contempt when acting in their capacity as such, together with subjects which might be calculated to wound the susceptibilities of foreign peoples. The question of religious observance is very carefully considered, also subjects which are calculated to foment violent social unrest. While it is impossible to ensure that poetic justice should always overtake evil-doers, the board has considered it essential that no halo should be placed round the heads of the delinquents or criminals.

"Subjects dealing with the 'triangle' theme are numerous, and frequently require the most careful consideration owing to the complicated nature of the story. The report points out that there is a distinction to be drawn between errors caused by love, even if guilty love, and the pursuit of lust, and the examiners always endeavor to eliminate any manifestations of the latter character. The betrayal of young women is a question which depends upon the treatment. When the subject is treated with restraint, it seems impossible to exclude it as a basis for a story. Objection, however, is taken when the treatment is such as to suggest that a girl is morally justified in succumbing to temptation in order to escape sordid surroundings or uncongenial work.

"One of the most difficult questions is that of 'crime' films which make a strong appeal to the imagination of the public. According to the board these films threaten to become a danger to the reputation of the cinema. For a while the examiners found themselves flooded with films, in some cases running to twenty episodes, in which inhuman monsters using all kinds of mysterious methods of assassination were to be shown week by week over a long period. The board found the evil assuming such proportions that it was decided that no serial dealing with crime should be examined except as a whole, that no serial in which crime was the dominant feature and not merely an episode in the story would be passed by the Censor, and that no film should be passed in which the methods of crime were set forth and formed

the chief theme. This rule is to be applied even in cases where at the end of the film retribution is supposed to have fallen on the criminal, and equally when the detective element is subordinate to the criminal interest, or when actual crime is treated from the comic point of view. Stories dealing with "costume" crime, however, such as cowboy films and Mexican robberies, are placed in a different category and regarded simply as dramatic and thrilling adventures with no connection whatever with the lives or possible experiences of young people in this country.

"In endeavoring to check indecorum in dress no figure is passed in which the dress appears to be meant to be indecent or suggestive. With regard to films dealing with venereal diseases and the white slave traffic, the board has decided to withhold its certificate from all such subjects, even when they have been dealt with on the stage or are matters of public discussion at the moment.

"During last year the total of film submitted for censorship was 6,233, 155 ft., embracing 2,311 subjects, of which 1,454 have been passed for universal exhibition, 829 have been passed for public exhibition with a restrictive certificate, while 28 films have been entirely rejected. The examiners have taken exception to 253 films, which number is largely in excess of any previous years, proving that the films have become of a more complex nature, requiring even more thought and consideration on the part of the examiners than heretofore. There has been a decrease in the total "footage" submitted for censorship, which is attributed to the tendency on the part of manufacturers, especially in America, to produce fewer subjects, but to increase considerably the capital expenditure on each production."

When we get a Board of Censors like that we will get reports like that.

The first phase of any effort to remedy the motion picture situation in the interest of the public (which is also the interest of the best theatre owners, producers and exchange agents) is to have what social welfare workers call a "survey", to be conducted under the auspices of responsible organizations or individuals interested in public welfare; that is, an examination of the whole subject, a collection of all the outstanding facts. Little tinkering with the subject here and there are largely waste energy. We want to find out all about the censorship, the theatres, the producers, the exchanges, the laws, and have the lot boiled into a report from which deductions and recommendations can be made, or from which specialized lines of further enquiry and study can radiate. A survey board might be made up of representatives from, say, the Council of Social Agencies, McGill University's Department of Social Service, the Civic Improvement League, the Quebec Social Service Council, the Catholic Social Service Guild, the Ministerial Asso-

ciation. Perhaps one agency could conduct the survey on behalf of the community. Perhaps there might be co-operation with the Provincial Government. Perhaps somebody favorable to an investigation of the motion picture situation can suggest a better idea for the planning of the survey.

But the survey is the thing. The movies are in the limelight. Let's keep them there!

A Silent Scream.

"Dragging out from beneath her bed the suitcase, she crammed in the little garment, and finally, strapping down the lid again, laid her head against it silently, screaming her despair."—Red Book Magazine.

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"KING OF PAIN"
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A La Mode.

Shopper—"I want to get a fashionable skirt."

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—Life.

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Minimum Wage Legislation in Canada

A Comparison of the Various Provincial Laws on the Subject

(From the Labor Gazette)

THE advantage of that "uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of Canada," which was unanimously endorsed by the National Industrial Conference of 1919, is now generally recognized and the matter is receiving the attention of federal and provincial authorities. It is, therefore, of interest to examine some of those laws showing their points of agreement and divergence. The present article, which is the second of the series begun in the Labor Gazette, will deal with the minimum wage.

The Committee appointed by the Commission on Uniformity of Labor Laws to consider this subject reported as follows: "We approve the principle of a minimum wage for women and girls and recommend that a competent authority be created in each province in the Dominion to establish a minimum wage adequate to maintain self-support for women and girls, and such authority shall be empowered to fix the hours of employment for such women and girls not already provided for by legislation, and further recommend that such hours of employment should not exceed 48 per week, except of employees engaged in domestic or agricultural employment." — (Labor Gazette, May, 1920, p. 546.)

Unlike the laws relating to Workmen's Compensation, those providing a minimum wage for working women are of very recent date. The first step was taken in 1917 by the Province of Alberta, which inserted a clause in the Factories Act of that year establishing a flat rate minimum wage of \$1.50 per shift for all employees covered by the Act, except apprentices who were to receive \$1.00 per shift. In 1918, the first minimum wage laws for women only were passed by Manitoba and British Columbia. These were followed the next year by Quebec and Saskatchewan, and in 1920 by Nova Scotia and Ontario. In this year also Alberta amended its law with special reference to women. The two remaining provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have as yet taken no action in the matter.

Boards and Commissions.

In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the administration of the law is in the hands of a board of five members, two of whom are women, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In Manitoba the board must represent equally employers and employees, with a fifth disinterested person as chairman. The members are paid for their services in all these provinces except in Ontario, where a per diem allowance may be made during attendance at meetings and transaction of board business. The British Columbia board and the

Quebec Commission consist of only three members, who are also unpaid. One member is the Deputy Minister of Labor, who is the chairman, and one may be a woman.

Alberta has adopted a different system. No Minimum Wage Act as such appears on her statute books, but a 1920 amendment to the Factories Act of 1917 provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of an advisory committee to deal with wages and hours of labor, for women and young persons in all establishments to which the Act applies. This Committee, like the Minimum Wage boards of most of the provinces, consists of five members, and like that of Manitoba represents employers and employed equally. It differs from all other minimum wage bodies in the Dominion, however, in that no provision is made for the appointment of women as members. Another point of difference is that the fifth member is nominated by the Attorney-General instead of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Committee has the same powers with regard to examination of witnesses, etc., as is given to the boards of the other provinces, and the members are paid for their services as in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

With regard to the powers of these bodies, the jurisdiction of the boards in British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan extends to hours and conditions of labor as well as to wages, but in the case of the two last named provinces any rules they may make concerning hours and sanitary requirements are subject to the provisions of the Factories Acts. In Alberta, on the contrary, the orders of the Minimum Wage Committee supersede the provisions of the Factories Act in case of conflict. In Ontario and Quebec the law refers to wages only.

Application of Laws.

The application of the law is more or less restricted in all the provinces. In British Columbia all employed women, except fruit pickers, farm laborers and domestic servants, are protected. These two latter classes are exempt in Ontario also. In Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, all female employees in shops and factories in cities are included, and the boards may, at their discretion, extend the scope of the law to other parts of the province. The Quebec Act protects all women working in industrial establishments, and the Factories Act of Alberta, those in factories, shops, offices and office buildings.

In all the provinces except Alberta the board has power to issue special licenses in the case of apprentices or physically defective employees. In British Columbia and Quebec, girls under eighteen years of age, and in Ontario part-time



OLD GROUCH says: "Yankee labor-baiter says he'd like the job of smashing the whole darned bunch of trade unionists. Big Bill of the Blacksmith's Union offers to be the first sacrifice."

employees are also entitled to special treatment. The Alberta Committee is empowered to fix hours and wages for all persons under eighteen years of age as well as for all female persons, who come under the Act. Special terms for apprentices are not mentioned, but the original Act of 1917 fixed a lower rate for this class than for experienced workers.

Conferences.

The laws of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec authorize the board to summon a conference representing equally employees and employers in the industry or occupation to be considered. This conference may make recommendation to the board regarding wages, and in the case of British Columbia, hours and conditions of labor also. In Ontario the only disinterested member of the conference is the chairman who directs proceedings but has no vote. The other two provinces allow one or more representatives of the public to be included in the conference, but the British Columbia Act stipulates that these shall not exceed in numbers the representatives of the other parties. The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has called conferences of employers and employed, although not specifically bidden to do so by law, the members of the Board presiding and arbitrating.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

All the provinces except Quebec and Ontario insert in the Minimum Wage Act a clause protecting from dismissal or adverse treatment any employee who may give evidence in any proceedings relative to the enforcement of the Act.

Regulations of the Minimum Wage boards of Ontario are effective on publication, and those of Nova Scotia on a date to be named in publication. In Manitoba one month, and in Saskatchewan thirty days must elapse before orders come into force, while in British Columbia and Quebec sixty days are allowed.

Orders of Boards.

The laws authorizing the appointment of Minimum Wage boards in Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia are of such recent date that there has been scarcely time for the setting up of the necessary machinery. The Quebec board has issued no orders as yet. In British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, however, a number of regulations have been made. Workers in restaurants, laundries, factories and shops have been among those dealt with in each case.

Rules for restaurant employees provide, in all these provinces, for a 48-hour week, and in Manitoba

and Saskatchewan for a ten-hour day. In the latter province a maximum of fifty-six hours per week is allowed in any restaurant which is open seven days a week, but all time in excess of forty-eight hours is regarded as overtime. Otherwise overtime is allowed in cases of emergency only, and in British Columbia is limited to four hours per week or 52 hours in all. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba a written permit is necessary for overtime. In British Columbia and Saskatchewan, overtime is paid at the rate of time and one half.

Provisions for apprentices vary considerably. In the regulations relating to laundries, Saskatchewan has three periods of apprenticeship, each lasting six months. British Columbia and Manitoba drew a distinction between adult learners and those under eighteen years of age. In the former province the apprenticeship of miners is divided into six periods of four months each, and in the latter into three periods of six months each. For adult apprentices British Columbia has three periods of four months, and Manitoba two periods of six months each.

Conclusion.

From the foregoing account it will be seen that the majority of the Canadian provinces have adopted the principle of a minimum wage for women. Approved by the Commission on the Unification of Provincial Labor Laws, seven provinces have minimum wage laws, five of them dealing with hours of employment as well. In all provinces except Alberta women are represented on the board or commission and special provision is made for handicapped workers. In the working-out of the Acts the three provinces whose boards have issued regulations have all fixed the 48-hour week for one or more industries, British Columbia recognizing it as the standard in all.

Didn't Have the Baltic

The teacher was towering and terrible. He asked impossible questions and stormed when he didn't get the right answers.

One day swishing his cane, he pointed it at the dunce and asked, in an awe inspiring voice, "Where is the Baltic?"

The pupil turned pale. Then he turned red. Then he opened his mouth, spluttered and closed it again. "Well, where is it?" came again in sharp accents.

"Please, sir," blurted the pupil, tearfully, "I ain't got it, but I saw Billy Briggs stuffin' summat up into his jacket."—Washington Star.

Gompers Claims Gains For Labor In U. S. Labor

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his first statement on the outcome of the election declared last week that an analysis of the results indicates that labor's non-partisan campaign had been justified.

Mr. Gompers' statement follows:

"The non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is more completely justified than ever and the futility of separate party action more convincingly demonstrated.

"Every man in the House whose record of service was perfect has been re-elected.

"Incomplete checking shows that fifty congressmen who were inconsiderate and hostile have been defeated.

"This is one of the most impressive features of the entire election. Fifty time-servers have been beaten.

"Against these fifty who were defeated the working people have elected from fifty-five to sixty men whose records show fair and considerate service.

"This represents a clear gain for integrity in government. The new Congress also will show an increased number of men who hold union cards. Incomplete checking-up of the results so far shows fifteen elected to the new Congress with the probability that final counting will show more than twenty, possibly twenty-five.

Regrets Reaction.

"It is not to be said that the election was satisfactory in every respect. Every forward-looking man and woman must feel some deep regret because of the great plunge forward toward reaction. But democracy will right itself at the proper time and meanwhile the actual tabulation of results in Congress, the law-making body, shows a definite and specified gain for all that makes for progress and a response to the needs of our time.

"The non-partisan campaign of the American Federation of Labor was primarily and most effectively a campaign in congressional districts. Its results were gained in the primaries and in the election. These results will serve as a constant reminder to all servants of special privilege and the ever-present and always impressive fact will be before the new Congress that fifty of the unfaithful and the hostile were defeated by the organized workers of our republic.

"The labor movement of America recognizes the tremendous struggle of the masses of the people in all history to obtain the right, and the setbacks they have often had to endure and the sacrifices they have had to make decade by decade in the march and the trend of the cause of freedom of America forward, onward and upward.

"Shortly the names of the men who have been fair and just and who have been re-elected and of

those who have been unfair and antagonistic and defeated will be published by the American Federation of Labor.

Loyal to Harding.

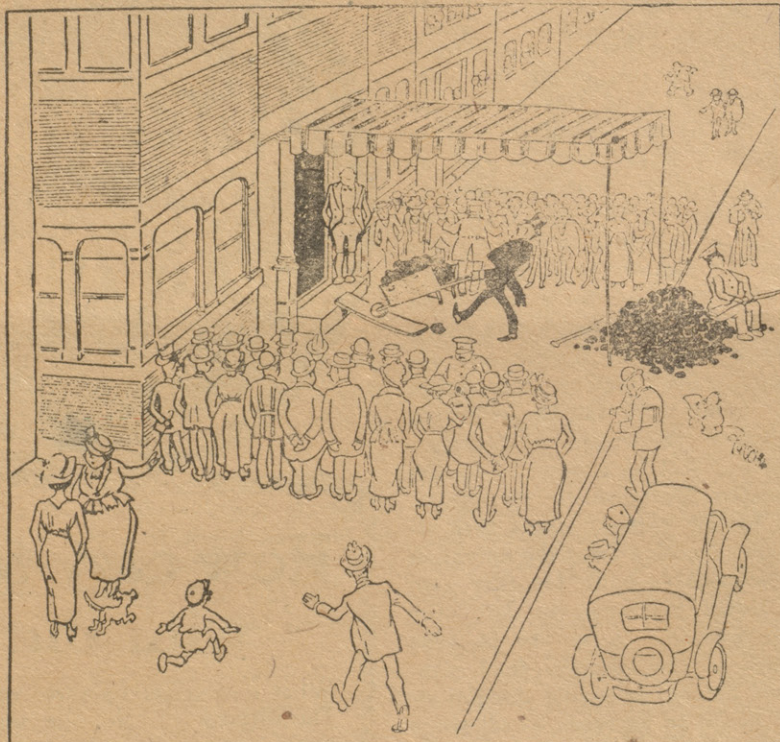
"Senator Harding has been elected President of the United States. He will be as much my President as of any other citizen of our country. In any way that the American labor movement, including myself, can be of service, it will be our duty and our pleasure."

A Large Contract

Early Morning Caller: "Dunn & Grabbit have commissioned me to collect their little account."

Stoney-Broke: "Then I congratulate you on getting a permanent job!"—The Passing Show (London).

COAL IN ITS OWN EXCLUSIVE CLASS.



The social event of the year.

—Louisville Times.

TRADE COUNCIL PROTESTED AGAINST HANNA'S RULING

That employees of Government railways have rights and that they shall not be openly robbed of them, was the theme of a resolution passed at the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council held Nov. 4, President Foster in the chair.

The resolution was as follows:—"Whereas the Council has learned on competent authority that the President of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. D. B. Hanna, has issued an order restraining all its employees from any participation in politics, either Provincial or Federal, on penalty of dismissal, be it resolved that this Council energetically protest against any such ruling, which is a direct infringement of the rights of not only employees but of all citizens of the Dominion, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the authorities so as to prevent such an order being enforced."

This was carried unanimously.

GOOD THINGS ARE MADE TO BE EATEN

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SWEET CREAM

ICE CREAM

Just Too Late

Mrs. Kinks (severely): Henry, there is an account in the paper about a business man leaving his wife and running off with a pretty typist.

Mr. Kinks: Is there?

Mrs. Kinks: Yes, there is, and it's the third account of the kind I've seen this week.

Mr. Kinks: All this really doesn't interest me, my dear.

Mrs. Kinks: It does me, Henry, you have a pretty typist in your office.

Mr. Kinks: No, we haven't. My partner eloped with her last week. —London Telegraph.

An Extended Tour

Just before the St. Mihiel show the Germans blew up an ammunition dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas-shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately made themselves scarce with great rapidity.

When the danger had passed all started drifting back with the exception of one man who did not appear till the next day.

"Well, where have you been?" demanded the top kick, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I been, but I give you my word I have been all day gettin' back."—The American Legion Weekly.

THE REMEDY

He used to get three bucks a day

About ten years ago;

And strange as it may seem today

He saved a little dough.

But strive at present as he may

He can't make both ends meet,

The profiteer stands in the way,

His game he cannot beat.

A Sunday lid for which he used

To pay three iron men

He cannot purchase anywhere

A penny under ten.

The pair of shoes he bought for three

Has skidded up to nine;

It even costs him fifteen cents

To get a decent shine.

A suit once sold for twenty-two

Is now marked forty-four;

All other goods have aeroplaned

Round a clothing store.

Eggs eighty cents a dozen now

That used to be a dime

And sugar's gone to twenty cents,

It simply is a crime.

Meanwhile the greedy profiteer

Grows bolder every day;

Nor does it seem to worry him

What people think, or say.

And so it goes, the workingman

Has got to be the "goat",

And yet he has the remedy

To change it all—the vote.

—Thomas H. West in Kansas City Labor Herald.

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Carpenters Will Open Their Own Factories When Employers Ignore Appeals of Workers

(By J. A. P. HAYDON, M.C.)

THE industrial world has just witnessed a manoeuvre in the struggle of progress that has perhaps accomplished more toward the future welfare of labor than any in the past. Like all great enactments, it was a counter-move, a checkmate that has blocked once and for all any attempt on the part of big interests to force "open shop" upon their employees. A campaign was organized by the Employers' Association in the United States and by some of its affiliations in Canada, for the purpose of humiliating labor and substituting non-union men for union men in industries connected with the Associations. The campaign was successful in that large contributions were collected but it has proved unsuccessful in its purpose because immediately the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and their affiliated bodies evolved plans to defeat it, with the result that now many unions have a fund apart from all other funds of the union, and raised for the purpose of promoting by good clean business enterprise, the welfare of the union and its members, in whatever area an employer or employers consistently refuse to deal with employees as an organization.

A very striking example of this plan has lately been completed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This union has a membership of over 400,500 and the General Executive Board has power, granted to them by a by-law of the constitution, to raise a fund for the purpose of promoting the use of the union label of the Brotherhood. The Board are commanded by the by-law to make use of the power granted to them therein, whenever they deem it advisable and wherever woodworkers organized under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood are subjected to unfair treatment by employers. The regulation applies, for the most part, to sash and door factories.

The power thus given to the executive entitles them to levy an assessment of \$1. per capital of the entire membership, payable within sixty days; this amount to be levied as many as three times per year. The sum thus raised, amounting to upwards of \$1,200,000. per year—tremendous for one union—becomes a fund, separate and apart from all other sums of the organization, and according to the by-law will be used to build and equip factories, in the event of an employer proving so unapproachable and so unreasonable as to ignore the appeals of the workers.

The results of this order are apparent and tremendous. In the past, when an employer acted arbi-

trarily with his men and a strike was declared, many men were out of employment and often several weeks or even months were lost before an agreement was reached, and the men returned to work. Now, in the event of an employer deliberately forcing a strike, the threat of competition hangs over his head and will act as a large weapon in staying his hand. Should the strike actually take place, however, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood, acting within rights granted by the by-law, will immediately build and equip a factory where the men will be granted their rights and where they will enjoy the added advantage of working in a mill owned by their union and therefore by themselves.

At present, there is a millmen's strike in Indiana, continuing since May 10 last, and this strike has cost the union already more than \$200,000. That strike is still on with little prospect of an immediate settlement, but the new regulation of the Brotherhood will force the issue. A factory, or factories, built by moneys raised by a levy from the Brotherhood through this enactment will be fully modern and up-to-date. Such factory, or factories, will manufacture articles estimated to promote the welfare of the members, and will be supervised by the Executive Board or by its agents. The by-law further states that all revenue accruing from the operation of factories so built, together with any sums that may be left over from assessments, are to be kept always in the separate fund mentioned before, to enable the Executive Board to be ready at all times to cope with any situation that may arise of a nature calling for action of this kind.

What the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have done is in keeping with the progressive and constructive policy of all labor unions throughout Canada and the United States. The result is that the employers' associations and affiliated bodies, whether in the United States or Canada cannot at any time force labor into an enslaved channel, they cannot "open shop" upon their workers, they cannot close their doors to employment or their ears to entreaties, they are confronted by a weapon more dangerous than dynamite, but fighting clean and humane, providing an economic business condition that will be lauded wherever enterprise exists.

The American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are justly proud of these new achievements.

They are now calling the Canadian border the "far-flung bottle line."—New York World.

TRACTOR PULLED ENGINE.

St. Thomas, Ont., is talking of an entirely new and unique use to which a gasoline tractor can be put. The story concerns a big Pere Marquette locomotive, which stopped for lack of water in its boilers, within 300 yards of a tank at Blenheim. The train crew were on the verge of sending an S.O.S. over the wire when a farmer happened along the road, driving a little tractor. The train crew appealed to him for assistance, and he generously agreed to play the good samaritan. Backing the tractor up the railway tracks to the huge iron steed, he coupled on, and quietly and unostentatiously drew the locomotive to the life-saving water tank. The farmer is surely due a medal for his ingenuity.

Quebec Provincial Social Service Council has appointed as secretary the Rev. Gordon Dickie, who will have a temporary office in Corona-

tion Building, 150 Bishop street. Mr. Dickie is a Newfoundlander, a graduate of Dalhousie and Harvard, and a former Minister of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, St. John, N.B., and St. Andrew's, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The programme drawn up by the Quebec Provincial Social Service Council aims at enforcing all laws bearing on morals, temperance acts, repression of vice, gambling, the promotion and study of social hygiene, child welfare, housing and city planning, and co-operation with the Dominion Council in matters of wide range.

One Organ Strong.

Whatever may be the condition of the world's heart just now, its spleen seems to be functioning excellently. —Columbia (S. C.) Record.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

A Closer Look at Conditions of the Miners' Settlement

(From our own correspondent)

THE miners of Great Britain have won a great victory in securing the 50c. per shift advance they demanded, and have been given a sliding scale which, if output grows, will allow of still further increases. The strike which began on October 16th, is not really over at the time of writing, for the terms are to be submitted to a ballot of the men.



Ethelbert Pogson

As the executive is recommending acceptance that course will probably be taken.

These are the main items of the settlement:

The 50c. increase, with 25c. for youths and 18c. for boys, conceded.

A revenue line to be fixed for the industry, and to represent an index figure for the 50c.

If revenue rises above the line, wages will automatically increase. If it falls, wages will drop.

Owners and miners to co-operate fully in increasing output, and, as a consequence, revenue.

A National Wages Board to be set up to co-ordinate and arrange future wages.

It has been the most complete strike in the history of Britain. Not a single mine has been working and the effect on other trades has been serious. The morale of the men has been excellent, and the temper of the public good.

Credit for bringing about the provisional settlement should go in large measure to four men—Robert Smillie (president), Frank Hodges (secretary), Herbert Smith (vice-president), and James Robson (treasurer), of the Miners' Federation. Shortly after the strike commenced, they were invited by the Premier to see him and discuss whether a basis of negotiations could be found. It is only fair to say that this invitation followed talks which Lloyd George had had with William Brace, Vernon Harts-horn and Stephen Walsh. The "Big Four" were successful in bringing to the executive proposals which took them to 10 Downing street, where they negotiated for five days. It has been a time of much strain and anxiety for trade unionism, but the cloud is now passing.

The railwaymen, who had threatened to come out to assist the miners, stayed in at their request, Smillie making it clear that the miners would prefer to fight their battle alone. The transport workers took the same hint and they have remained at work.

The forecasts in the early part of

the present year of a "hard winter" for the workers and of widespread unemployment seem likely to be adequately fulfilled. Already the volume of unemployment is an urgent problem, and it would seem that only such incidents as that which occurred in and around Downing street last week when there was a disturbance while a deputation of mayors was visiting the Prime Minister and a number of people were batoned, bring home the gravity of the problem. The unfortunate thing is that governments will not devise adequate constructive schemes for dealing with the problem in times when trade is good and before unemployment has become a menace. Towards the end of the war, the Labor Party formulated very comprehensive proposals as the basis of a sound constructive policy. But the Government has simply "passed by on the other side" and ignored them. Unemployment benefit has been raised from the pre-war rate of \$1.75 per week to \$3.75 per week; but as everybody is aware, the purchasing power of \$3.75 today is even less than that of the original benefit in pre-war days. It is quite apparent, therefore, that if the growing volume of unemployment is to be dealt with properly, it will be necessary for the Government to improvise schemes of assistance and of maintenance which ought to have been formulated long ago as part of a permanent national industrial policy.

Proposals Made.

The Parliamentary Labor Party, having used the first and second day of the autumn session for discussions on the coal crisis and Ireland respectively, occupied the third day in raising the question of unemployment. Tom Adamson, the chairman of the Party, George Edwards, the veteran leader of the agricultural workers, who delivered a most successful maiden speech, and several other Labor Members, urged that steps should be taken to arrest the decline in trade and industry, and that work should be provided or, in default of work, adequate maintenance for those whose labor was not required in the ordinary market. The Labor spokesmen were able to discuss the problem in the light of the first-hand information which they possess concerning the various trades with which they are directly connected, such as mining, engineering, agriculture, cotton, steel smelting, etc., and many practical suggestions were made. For instance, John Hodge suggested that the Government should equip a munition factory for the production of telephone apparatus, which is urgently required and is now being imported. But although, according to of-

ficial figures, there were 338,817 unemployed persons at the beginning of last week, the Government failed to make any new proposal for dealing with the problem, excepting to offer certain guarantees to meet the fears of the building trade workers regarding dilution. Eventually, the Labor Party talked out their own motion because had the two divisions been taken on the Government's amendment, and the original motion, so much time would have been taken up that it would have been impossible for them to raise the question of the coal strike.

Tackling Non-Unionists.

The Union of Post Office Workers is seriously tackling the question of non-unionism in the Post Office. At the annual conference the policy was unanimously adopted of restricting benefits secured through the organization to members only. This claim has been sent to the Postmaster-General, who has refused to recognize it on the ground the increases under the recent settlement were granted in view of the cost of living and the value of the duties performed. The union, in a further letter, has pointed out that there was no indication that the Government was prepared voluntarily to advance the basic rate of wages, and even when the union put forward its demand, it required very strong and persistent pressure to obtain only a modicum of their original claim. In fact, as an outcome of these negotiations, it was decided to take a ballot of the members on the adoption of a strike policy. To the statement made by the Postmaster-General that the proposal would be impractical, the Union has replied that this course was successfully adopted by the Australian Commonwealth in 1914. They point out that it is unjust that benefits which have been secured at great expense and energy by the Union should be extended to members of the staff who refuse to bear their share of the expenses. A similar resolution was adopted at the recent annual conference of the Post Office Engineering Union, who urge that in the event of non-members refusing to join the union, action should be taken with a view to securing the discontinuance of the services of every non-unionist.

Railway Advisory Board.

C. T. Cramp, Industrial General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, recently addressing a meeting of railwaymen, made some interesting revelations with regard to working of the Railway Advisory Board. This was set up as a condition of the last settlement for the purpose of advising and assisting the Railway Executive during the period of control. The representatives of the workers who had consented to sit on the Board had hoped by that means to exercise control for the benefit of the men they were representing and for the community as a whole. They were now completely disillusioned. The Board had also refused to place on the agenda matters which the Union has

submitted. Cramp has now informed the Minister of Transport that unless this unsatisfactory state of affairs is remedied, he will ask his Executive to accept his resignation from the Board. It is pretty clear that the railwaymen have very little to expect from this Board, and that it is just a waste of time trying to wring anything from what has proved a hollow sham. They will have to ask other paths towards the control of their industry.

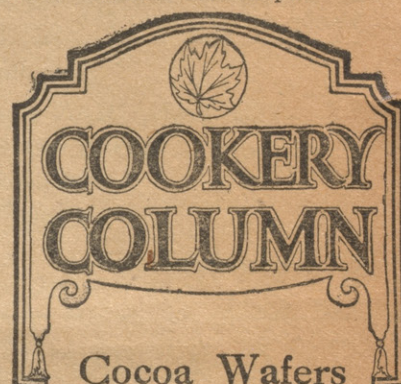
ETHELBERT POGSON.

Different Sort.

Little Edna was visiting the museum with her aunt. In the Egyptian room the child saw the desiccated remains of an ancient queen and asked what it was.

"That is some one's mummy, dear," replied auntie.

"Goodness!" said Edna. "I'm glad my mummy doesn't look like that."—Boston Transcript.



COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Wafers

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 7 tablespoons flour
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract
- 5 tablespoons pulverized sugar
- 2 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
- 1 tablespoon chopped nuts

Method:—Add the milk, drop by drop, to creamed sugar and butter, stirring constantly. Add slowly the flour mixed with cocoa. Brush pan with butter. Drop from end of spoon and sprinkle with nuts. Dust with cinnamon. Bake in a slow oven until brown.

GIII



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The Canadian Railroader

WEEKLY

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REACHING THE WORKERS

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, Principal of McGill University, has seen the greater vision of education. Amongst other things, he has declared as his ideal that the doors of the higher seats of learning should be open to all fit to go beyond and learn, be their purses light or bulgy.

It is unfair to the individual and the community to have "money talk" in the matter of education. Those with least money often most need, or most desire, education. It is not right, because "money talks", that one young man should have thrust upon him a university education which bores him, and which he cannot absorb or use, while another young man should be eager for the university education he could absorb and use but cannot get.

The labor movement everywhere has been insistent for years that brains shall be the passport to advanced education, and has itself done many things to try to increase the chances of the bright son of the ordinary struggling worker towards getting a university or other advanced education. Greater strides have been made in Britain than elsewhere. The Fisher Bill, the most radically-progressive educational measure that any country has ever known, is an inspiration of the labor movement, and the man it is named after admits this freely. British labor is also in intimate touch with the universities through Ruskin College, Oxford, and the Workers' Educational Association.

Ruskin College, says the Labor Year Book, was established by two wealthy Americans some thirty years ago for the purpose of bringing working-class students into association with Oxford University. It has undergone many vicissitudes in the intervening period, but a number of the more capable propagandists of the younger school in the labor movement have benefited either by residence in the College or through its correspondence classes. At the present time the administration of the College is in the hands of a Governing Council, upon which representatives of the trade union movement predominate. The work of the College has been sustained by grants from various trade unions, who have arranged to send relays of their members to the College for tuition, and grants from the Board of Education up to \$60 per annum per resident student have been arranged.

Of the Workers' Educational Association the Labor Year Book says in part: The W. E. A. was founded in 1903 by a small group of trade unionists and co-operators, who believed that a higher level of general education was an essential condition of any far-reaching scheme of social advance. In 1907 co-operation with the universities was initiated, and a body of seven working

people and seven nominees of the universities was formed. Subsequently similar joint committees were appointed in connection with most of the universities, and tutorial classes, embracing a three years' course, are now conducted in many parts of the country, a grant towards the finances being made by the Board of Education. The Association co-ordinates existing agencies and devises fresh means by which working people of all degrees may be raised educationally, step by step, until they are able to take advantage of the facilities which are and which may be provided by the universities. It is a missionary organization working in co-operation with education authorities and working-class organizations.

More detailed descriptions of the British organizations for advancement of the education of the workers have been given in the Railroader from time to time.

There is nothing in Canada comparable to either of these two efforts on behalf of education for the common people, though there is no serious reason why there should not be. The only seeming difficulty (and investigation might prove that it is not such a difficulty as it seems) is the movement of labor itself caused by seasonal occupations, shifting areas of employment or unemployment, and in other ways. Advanced education requires a certain permanence of location of those who would most profit by it.

Professor J. A. Dale, until recently head of the Department of Education at McGill University, and who is now head of the Department of Sociology at Toronto University, had grown up with the Workers' Educational Association, knew its values and its methods, and gave as much effort as one man could possibly give to local development of W. E. A. ideas and other forms of university extension work on behalf of the workers. But one man cannot get very far with such ideas, though Professor Dale made a wonderful contribution and might be said to have at least opened the minds of the people to the responsibilities and opportunities confronting them. Professors as a rule are not particularly beloved of the masses of organized workers, but Professor Dale has had for years a special corner of his own in the heart of the organized labor movement of this country.

With the greater vision as seen by Sir Arthur Currie, seen right at the fountain-head of the greatest educational institution in the country, and one of the greatest in the world, there opens up the prospect of a new hope for warm and extensive co-operation of the university with the workers. The vision should be turned into practical terms by the institution of extension and tutorial courses in co-operation with trade unions and other forms of organization of the common people. Trade unions might co-operate in the matter of finance either in a general way or by paying the expenses of selected part-time or whole-time students from their ranks. The university might use some of the money it is getting in the present campaign towards the education of those who cannot foot the bill themselves; that would be a better, more endearing, thing than the setting-up of ornate buildings for the plain folks to look at with the feeling that they were not a part of such a magnificent institution. The possibilities of the new-idea alignment of industrial and social forces are tremendous.

Sir Arthur Currie was a leader of armies. Later he was the leader of a great university. Now he is a leader of the people, for almost overnight he has caught and crystallized the sentiment on educational matters of the Canadian organized labor movement, which is representative of not only its 350,000 workers and their dependents, but also of many other common people of which the movement is the only visible articulation.

—Kennedy Crone

SOCIAL AGENCIES COUNCIL

SOCIAL workers have had to take a leaf out of the book of the trusts, the combines and other commercial enterprises which find it advantageous to join up forces and assets in order to gain more benefit. But the difference between the social forces combine and the combines for coal and iron, shipbuilding or canned meats, lies in the fact that the former merge in order to bring greater benefit to others, while the commercial combines are sometimes for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.

An office has been set up in the New Birks Building, Montreal, for the recently-formed Montreal Council of Social Agencies, which means that what has been a voluntarily-operated movement for some months past, has now been placed on a permanent footing by the appointment of a secretary, with assisting staff. This council will link up and concentrate the energies and efforts of some sixty social agencies of Protestant or non-sectarian character, and will, in time, help to standardize these agencies

and will guarantee to the public that such agencies are bona-fide organizations and worthy of support.

As an example of the way in which this new council may help in the solution of certain problems, it may be pointed out that recently a statement was made at a meeting of one of the constituent units that difficulty had been found in finding homes for aged men and women; in fact, it transpired that there was an old woman in jail simply because she was picked up on the streets as a vagrant, "having no visible means of support" and as there was no institution which would open its doors to this piece of flotsam on society's seas, she was committed to the woman's jail. Thereupon the matter was referred to the council—or one of its divisions—and action is now being taken to determine just what is the provision for aged dependents in the city, and it is more than likely that shortly a home will be found for this individual case.

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies has behind it a board of officials that should guarantee it to the public. The services of Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, director of the Social Service Department of McGill University, have been secured on a special basis, by which he will continue his academic duties. The honorary treasurer of the council is Mr. R. J. Dale, a well-known business man, while Mr. Louis S. Colwell, who rendered such service to the Khaki League during the war, is chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Jas. S. Brierley is chairman of the council, and Mr. George Lyman is chairman of the executive committee. Practically all the leading hospitals and big organizations engaged in benevolent and philanthropic work have associated themselves with the council. The organization so commended itself to Dr. A. H. Desloges, superintendent of asylums and charitable institutions for the Province of Quebec, that he recently expressed the hope that some day a similar organization for the Catholic charities would come into being.

—Caedmon

ON ORIENTAL LABOR

ACCORDING to press reports a "very strong argument" was put before the members of the Kiwanis Club in Montreal at their meeting, on October 21st, by the Hon. F. C. Hurley, Mayor of Astoria, Oregon, for the admission of Chinese labor into Canada and the United States for agricultural, railroad building, and other productive work. The immigration, of course, was to be restricted, the Orientals were to be employed on menial tasks and rough work, and sent back at the end of their term of employment or earlier if found necessary.

With the general question of the importation of Orientals into Canada and the United States it is not my purpose to deal with further than to remark in passing that the government that resorts to this proceeding on a wholesale scale in either country is liable to have its hands full. The Hon. F. C. Hurley went on to state that because of lack of labor thousands of farms in the United States (including his own) were growing weeds. The real point, however, that the Mayor of Astoria succeeded in making, and which can be sorted out with a little winnowing from the confusion of "Damnisms that curse the earth", "fool police who raid gambling dens", "Candidates from dog catchers to President", "Four million trade unionists in the United States who do not give a damn for the other hundred millions", and other such picturesque specimens of impassioned appeal as the mayor made to his hearers, was that some present day employers are finding themselves in sore straits for what the Montreal Gazette calls a "cheap and plentiful supply of contented labor" and are turning to the Oriental as a solution of the problem.

Does it not seem strange that as we on this continent grow more enlightened, as educational facilities increase, as intelligence and information are spread by an ever-growing number of books, journals, and periodicals, that what is known as "the labor problem", should become more and more acute? How is this? "Because Labor is dominated by Bolshevism, I.W.W.'ism, and every other kind of Damnism", says the Hon. F. C. Hurley. But how do these agencies get such a prodigious amount of propaganda done? If the laborer is getting more and more restive about the conditions of his labor there must be a far more fundamental reason than those put forward by the Hon. F. C. Hurley. There is.

What Jack London called "the grand game of bunco" is becoming increasingly difficult to play. The palmiest days of "unearned increment" are passing. Toilers of the humblest kind are beginning to be found studying the mechanism of society and asking awkward questions. The intelligent employer in these times is taking his workpeople into partnership and helping to raise their status, at the same time exercising to the full the

inventive brains of his organization in order to find mechanical means of performing "the rough work and menial tasks". That is the line of true development. It is the old-fashioned exploiter alone who is raising the cry: "Give us the ignorant, the illiterate, the docile, or we perish!"

The weeds on Mr. Hurley's farm are, of course, regrettable, yet there is a degree of comfort in the fact that Mr. Hurley should be found four thousand miles away from his headquarters telling a Montreal audience about it. This fact alone might be calculated to make many of our Canadian farmers experience a twinge of envy. They have to stay right with their weeds all the time. The Mayor of Astoria declares himself to be "a strong antagonist of labor unionism", yet he must be well aware that if American labor had not been possessed of these same unions it would in all probability still be where the unfortunate Chinese are today—ready to work for anybody on practically any conditions, "not," as Mr. Hurley puts it with such terrible force against the very cause he is pleading, "wanting social ethics but a chance to earn a living and make a little money."

—George Daniels

CATERING FOR THE COMMUNITY

AN experiment well worth the study of social service agencies is being conducted in Toronto in the inauguration of a community catering service. While this enterprise is purely commercial, and depends on the charging of restaurant prices for its success, it seems capable of expansion under the control of organized social welfare bodies so as to be of infinite good to the poorer classes of the community. Miss Beatrice Symons, founder of the Toronto service, has lived many years in Holland, and has taken the Dutch community kitchens as her model. She will take orders from families for meals to be served in their homes, and will supply them in a container fitted with white enamel dishes, and so devised that it will keep hot the main dishes, while by an insulating process salads and cold dishes will remain cool. A motor-cycle mechanic has devised a special side-car attachment for the conveyance of the containers.

The new service will undoubtedly be a boon to those busy people who have no cook and who can afford to pay a dollar for a restaurant meal, but who prefer to dine at home. It provides the idea of a similar service, less elaborate, which could be supplied at a smaller charge and thus prove an equal benefit to poorer families in cases in which both the mother and the father are out at work during the day and return home to find no supper ready. Perhaps the service might include a number of dishes such as are found most popular in cafeterias.

It is doubtful, however, whether it could ever be as helpful to the ordinary person as the English community kitchen to which people can take their food, have it cooked and call for it—system in which the necessity for a restaurant profit disappears while the purchaser has not only an unrestricted range of dishes to suit her own ideas, but has also a chance to practice economy while buying the materials.

—Roy Carmichael

TO BE RHODES SCHOLAR

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. J. B. Farthing, son of the Bishop of Montreal, on being chosen by the Provincial Selection Committee as Rhodes scholar to enter Oxford University October of next year. Mr. Farthing is a member of a large and constantly-growing group of young men and women at McGill University, who are making a serious study of industrial and social affairs. Whatever may have been the case in the past, can no longer be said that McGill students know nothing of the labor movement. The Railroader has reason to know that they know a good deal, for many of them in quest of information have been periodical and welcome visitors to the Railroader office.

Mr. Farthing, who is twenty-three years of age, spent six years in Lower Canada College in preparation for McGill. He has obtained high ranking in arts at the University. He was class president for three years, last year was president of McGill Literary Society, and is now president of McGill Canadian Club and the Arts Undergraduates' Society. He is also captain of the track team, and at the recent Intercollegiate Athletic meet won the championship for McGill by winning the 120 yard hurdles contest. As a sergeant in the 66th Battery, C.F.A., he served overseas until the close of the war.

—Kennedy Cro

A Symposium of Points on the Housing Question

THE October and November issues of Social Welfare, Toronto, published by the Social Service Council of Canada, were devoted to articles on housing conditions in big centres throughout the Dominion and suggested remedies for deficiencies. Following are extracts from a number of the articles in the November issue, the name of the writer preceding the extract:—

MAGISTRATE EMILY MURPHY, EDMONTON:

People have too much liberty in locating themselves. Although we do not realize it, the public mind is changing about this. When rural folk come into the city and get run down mentally, spiritually or physically, we send them back to the country to a sanitarium, asylum, hospital, industrial school or some such place.

When boys and girls become incorrigible in the city, we send them to a farm for safety and restoration. By and by, we shall probably come to see that certain classes should not be allowed to live in the city at all, and that all children should be reared in the country—that the garden and field are better places for boys and girls than garret and gutter.

When Mr. David Lloyd George was Chairman of Munitions he appointed a committee, the convenor of which was Sir George Newman, M.D. It was the duty of the committee to inquire into "Industrial Fatigue and its Causes." The concluding paragraph of their report, made in 1916, reads as follows:

"That the national experience of England in modern industry has shown clearly enough that false ideas of economic gain, blind to physiological law, must lead, as they led during the nineteenth century, to vast national loss and suffering. It is certain that unless our industrial life is to be guided in the future by the application of physiological science to the details of its management, it cannot hope to maintain its position hereafter among its foreign rivals, who already in this respect have gained a present advantage."

ALFRED BUCKLEY, M.A.:

It is sometimes said that towns and cities grow naturally. The answer to this is that there is nothing more artificial than the growth of the modern city. Nature has law, order and an exquisite principle of development so wonderful that men have invented the phrase "cosmic consciousness" to indicate that nature knows where it is going. Who shall say there is no intelligence in the efflorescence of a fern? The fortuitous modern town does not know where it is going. Its presiding genius is the speculator in land and the methods are usually those of the jungle.

On Lake Temiskaming there is growing up a village that may become within a few years a place of grimace for those social reformers who have come to realize the deplorable results that follow uncontrolled development in the earlier stages of urban life, and may rival in picturesqueness those delightful villages perched on the hillsides of continental lakes and bays that remain among the pleasantest memories of foreign travel. A large industrial concern that had decided to establish a plant near Lake Temiskaming for the production of pulp decided also that it would be good business to provide for the comfortable housing of its employees so that home life should be possible as well as work.

The first step taken by the Rioran Company was to invite Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning

Adviser to the Commission of Conservation, to advise as to the best situation for the new town site. Mr. Adams prepared the town plan and the project is now in course of development.

The new village will cover about a square mile, and is being built on a hillside overlooking Lake Temiskaming. It has been planned as a social unit with a civic centre for the chief public buildings to which the main roads converge. A village green will be the focus of the recreational life of the community, and the project includes a far-sighted arboreal treatment of the streets that will give color, shade and beauty to the dwellings of the residents.

Town planners, surveyors, architects, and engineers have co-operated in the project, and by skilful arrangements have laid out the streets with grades, for the most part, at less than five per cent., where a more rigid plan of rectangular character would have necessitated grades of not less than eighteen per cent. The workmen's houses will mostly be semi-detached, with a few groups of three to six, and in all cases will provide gardens and extensive views over the lake.

Attention to home beauty will be encouraged from the outset, and the rights of the community to protect the town from unlicensed ugliness and land speculation will be recognized, as they can so easily be, by the consent of the community. Plans are being shaped whereby the workmen can acquire their homes by easy payments, and the domestic exile that so often accompanies forest labor may be abolished.

REV. ERNEST THOMAS, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE, METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA:

But the Church is not an organization for building houses. It is rather the conscience of the community which impels the community through its more appropriate organs to function in providing houses for its members. Certain elements are essential to full life—light, heat and sanitation. But the Church is not a glazier nor a sanitary engineer. The Church, however, as the custodian of higher values and as the champion of the fully human life may demand that no house be allowed which menaces the realization of this full life.

The Church must create that public opinion which in society serves as does the personal conscience in private life.

DAVID LOUGHMAN, EDITOR OF THE VETERAN:

The Church is a dead issue with the average returned soldier in Canada. This statement may be disputed, but it cannot be disproved, for there is evidence of the fact on every hand. Moreover, the returned soldier has—in his own opinion at least—sound reasons for his indifference to "the Church." First and foremost of these is "the Church's" seeming indifference towards him and his needs. His material needs be it remarked and remembered.

At the present moment housing conditions prevent a very serious problem to veterans and dependants. Many landlords—and landladies—will not lease their premises to married people with children. Rents are prohibitive and building is beyond the means of the average ex-service man. The Federal Housing Loan is available only to men in "permanent" positions, or to those in business for themselves. Overcrowding and distress is growing as a result. Unrest and dissatisfaction go hand in hand with such conditions.

In this great problem, "the Church" has an exceptional opportunity to be of service.

What will "The Church" do?

H. L. SEYMOUR, TORONTO, FORMERLY ASSISTANT TO THOMAS ADAMS, TOWN PLANNING ADVISER TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT:

Is it desirable for the protection of the Family Shelter that we should be subject to the principles underlying the old Mosaic law and the modern Jewish land scheme? As far as understood, popular opinion in this country is opposed to such "nationalization of land." Yet, what is to be done in regard to the admitted evils of our present system, a system that permits speculation, booms, "idle lands," "unearned increment," with resultant high prices for land when ultimately rented or bought for the erection of a family shelter?

Some light may be thrown upon the problem of Land Tenure by a consideration of the experience in modern housing developments carried out under private or commercial auspices. Of these, Letchworth, the sixteen-year-old English Garden City is the outstanding example. A memorandum issued by the Garden City Company reads in part as follows:

"Under these circumstances it is obvious that for the sake of the tenants themselves, as well as in order to secure the fulfilment of the objects of the company, it is desirable to apply the most equitable conditions of land tenure possible both in respect of public and private interest. This can only be accomplished if the company in the first place maintains the full control of the development of the town, and in the second place adopts the system of tenure which will secure, as far as possible, under the established laws and customs of the country, that the increase in the value of land shall benefit those who create it. As the greater part of this increased value is due to the social activities of the people as a whole (i.e., in their collective capacity), it is in this capacity that they should receive the benefit, and not as private individuals."



Youth and Age

THERE is no time in woman's life that she cannot benefit by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order to keep up the supply of pure, rich blood and to ensure a healthful condition of the nervous system.

Headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous spells, irritability, tired, worn-out feelings, soon disappear when the vigor and energy of the nerves are restored by the use of this great food cure.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



The tax reformers' suggested solution is that of applying on a large scale the basic principle adopted at Letchworth, i.e., to absorb all speculative and unearned increment values by collecting as a national tax—and that the only tax imposed—the full yearly or annual rental value of land.

F. B. BAGSHAW, PRESIDENT, G.W.V.A., REGINA, SASK.:

Today the Federal Government has machinery built and running perfectly, which takes direct care of returned soldiers and their civil relief. (Continued on next page)

Hickory Nut Fudge

make it for your guests with

Lantic Old Fashioned Brown Sugar

3 cups Lantic Brown, ½ cup cream or milk; boil till soft ball forms in cold water. Add 2 cups nut meats and beat to a cream. Be sure you use Lantic Brown and get a perfect result.

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establishment. At Ottawa the Government has machinery—very smooth running and expensive machinery it is, too—which caters to the business interests of the country, and this machinery turns out direct loans by the millions for railways, shipbuilding, and so on. It turns out loans direct to soldiers to buy farm lands, horses, cattle and implements. The Saskatchewan Government borrows all it can and has the machinery by which it lends money direct to farmers—numbers of them are of alien enemy origin. By means of this very same machinery the Provincial Government has loaned millions of dollars direct to co-operative elevator and grain companies and creamery companies, etc.

Then why, in the name of all that is fair and square and just, cannot these Government machines be made to turn out housing loans direct to returned soldiers to fulfil in the first place the Government's promise to completely re-establish the returned soldier; and secondly to relieve the congestion of population in cities and town throughout Canada?

MARY McPHEDRAN, NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION:

Just as bad housing can be shown to assist in the downward trend of family life, so many instances can be given where good housing materially contributed in making good citizens out of what appeared to be very unpromising material. One worker, who has had much to do with a shantytown district, gives numerous cases where, with a little encouragement, families have been persuaded for the sake of health and decency to move to a better home, and have developed from being veritable beggars into respected citizens in the community. The social worker who knows even one such family becomes an ardent advocate of housing reform.

Other families have changed wonderfully just by having the houses put in decent repair.

Uncongenial environment does not mean only discomfort, but continuous living in such surroundings breaks down the "morale" of the victims. How can people be self-supporting, self-respecting citizens if they live in places where it is impossible to maintain decency? If we believe that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are worth while, there must be a fundamental relation between them and proper living conditions.

C. B. SISSONS:

First and probably most important, is the failure of the state to discourage or penalize trafficking in land. Many a citizen, not without honor in our midst, owes his wealth to purchasing land and selling it at a higher price, without having done anything to improve the land or to serve society.

Second, the lack of effective public control of land subdivision, and the absence of necessary building restrictions.

Thirdly, one must mention our devotion to individualism. We have made a hero of the man who insists on buying his land and erecting his shack during the hours which he should be spending with his family or at rest, and a great deal of heroism there is amongst these amateur builders. The sad thing is, that all too often it has been at the expense of health and comfort and efficiency.

If we must keep our individualistic way of dealing with such matters, and it looks as if we must at least for many years to come, it is necessary to insist that profits should go only to the man who does public service in return for gain. The development of land is a public service; the mere surveying of lots is a

simple matter and quite possibly a disservice. By the development of land I refer to the subdivision of it into lots on a rational plan, the building of approaches to the houses, provision for sewage disposal and for water and light, the preserving or providing of attractive features, such as open spaces, trees, shrubbery, and artistic fences or hedges, and then, and only then, completion of house construction. Proper transportation facilities and the provision of adequate conveniences and of amenities should always attend the building of houses. Society has a right through its elected representatives to insist that they do.

ARTHUR GEO. DALZELL (A. M. E. I. C.):

In America and Canada, particularly in the west, the speculation in city lots has had two effects—an unduly congested population in the centre of the city, and an unduly scattered population in the outskirts. Both of these have their effects on the play of the people.

In the centre of the city the people are crowded into apartment and tenement houses which occupy the entire area of the lots, and the only playground for the children is the street.

There is great overcrowding in houses in many prairie cities in the winter time amongst a class of people which cannot be termed poor. It is not uncommon to find not less than five families in a nine-roomed house in a good locality. The opportunities for home recreation are very limited under such conditions. To get rid of the children they are too often sent to the picture shows; and among this class of city dwellers it is quite common to find children who spend at least three nights a week in the shows. If not in the shows, their recreation must be found in the streets. The boys seldom take part in team games, but form "gangs" which are often a great source of trouble to the police. The girls get into the habit of parading the streets, with all the attendant risks of getting into bad company and with the certainty of losing that sense of what is due to their self-respect, which is one of the greatest assets of all women.

In the outskirts of the city the population is often very scattered, and this is a great hindrance to the possibility of team play. The young people do not become well enough acquainted to group together.

BRYCE M. STEWART, DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR:

Have we really decided that we want our immigrant population to have decent homes and a part in the life of the community? On the outskirts of the ancient Celtic village there was a settlement of altuds—the strangers and "kin-wrecked" men—subservient to the village and having had but a menial part in its life. The custom still holds. All too frequently the strangers in Canada are housed in shantytowns beyond the city limits. They do the "common labor" tasks for the community, but the community knows them not. Others in their own "quarters," "districts," or "wards," establish cities within the city. Is it not well nigh time to decide whether we want these people to take root in the community, become Canadians and establish homes, or whether we shall continue to let them drift into the ranks of the homeless itinerants, who, not having been privileged to contribute to the community life, are likely to be given to sabotage and other anti-social practices? Shall we continue to receive immigrants in numbers so great and in racial stock so different from ourselves that we cannot hope to assimilate them or undertake the problem of housing them

for many generations? There must be some consideration of questions such as these before we can visualise our housing objective or derive the maximum value from housing investigations.

DR. W. A. L. STYLES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, BABY WELFARE COMMITTEE, MONTREAL:

Overcrowding is synonymous with increased opportunities for disease propagation. Bad housing adversely affects the entire community, contaminating the individual, the family and the locality, and even corrupting national integrity. Crime, defectiveness, delinquency and dependency, apart from actual morbidity and mortality, and quite aside from an ever increasing tax rate, are directly traceable to bad housing. Infant mortality is merely a sensitive statistical expression of the bad conditions by which infant life is constantly surrounded. The babies who die are lost and soon forgotten, but the deleterious conditions that have led up to their demise still remain and essentially handicap thousands of surviving children for life's struggles. Infants are reliable barometers of the sanitary conditions of crowded districts; and it is futile to expect the eradication of tuberculosis, etc., and any amelior-

ation of physical and moral degeneration, until the housing question is primarily rectified.

Statistical experience amply indicates the diminution in infant and child morbidity and mortality which has gone hand in hand with effective public health and educational campaigns, when directed upon bad housing conditions.

REV. L. SIMPSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.:

The Canadian country mother recognizes that the four prime utilities of the farm home are a good water supply, a complete sewage disposal plant, and effective lighting and heating systems. Electricity on the farm is not a luxury—it is a necessity and it pays. It pays to have drudgery done by an electric motor and it pays to have the farm home bright and cheerful. This is what Ontario mothers need to make them leaders in "the back to the farm movement," for too many of them have their back to the farm and their face toward the town or city.

If rural economists can help solve this problem of better homes, they have gone far to find a solution of those other problems of under-production and depletion of rural population.



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CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.



ROUNDING UP A MEAL

(By A. G. BUTCHER)

Rounding up a square meal in a cafeteria is not always an easy achievement to a novice at the self-serve game.

Between the time when you pick up your tray and pass in, and the time when you lay down your pay and pass out, many a flip may occur between the ironstone china and the lip.

A hungry locomotive engineer went into a big cafeteria one noon hour when the rush was at its worst. It was his first visit to such an eating place, and he was somewhat bewildered until the floorwalker put him on the right track.

He picked up a tray and joined the crowd of pilgrims prospecting for dinners. But he found that engineering a train and engineering a tray are two different things. It wasn't always possible to pull in at the right station with the tray on account of the crowd. He had himself booked through for Pork and Beans, but a collision with a fat lady shunted him to Hamburg.

He got switched just as he reached the pie, and sidetracked within flagging distance of the salad. He didn't care anything about food values, but he was so keen on getting his money's worth that he had a good many stopovers before he finally got everything he wanted aboard. Someone stepped on one of his toes just as he rounded the curve into the dining room and nearly made him ditch the whole load.

Then he had to slow up a little while the clerk checked him.

He sighted a half-vacant table in the centre of the crowded room. Puffing hard he made the grade and struck the table without a break, by that happy arrangement with Providence which helps those who help themselves; if Providence didn't there'd be some awful wrecks among those who help themselves in self-serve restaurants.

He thought he understood at last what his domestic science-cultured wife meant by "well-balanced meals."

Busy Bus Girl

He set his dinner out on the table and seated himself. Then he found that he had come through without taking on a knife, fork or spoon. He couldn't coal up without a shovel. There was nothing to do but make a return trip. So leaving his unstarted dinner on the table he zig-zagged back through the throngs to the cutlery table.

When he returned with the tools his dinner was gone. It had been taken away by an energetic waitress, who thought a dissatisfied customer had abandoned it. He tried to find the girl who had taken his dinner away, but apparently she wasn't there that day. So without making any further fuss he went back and started the trip all over gain.

Once more he steamed in with his tray full only to find that he had forgotten to bring along coffee. He

wanted coffee badly, but he did hate to carry that tray of food back to the tank.

He decided to take a sporting chance and leave the tray on the table—surely a hold-up would not occur more than once.

When he got back with his coffee, his dinner was gone again—removed by the prompt attendant whose duty it was to clear away, and who might be expected back "almost any day now."

He felt very much as Mother Hubbard's dog must have felt when its mistress discovered, etc., only far madder. He decided that he had to eat something and eat it soon, so he went to hunt up the manager—not that he intended to eat the manager. He merely wished to express his indignation. Surely the manager could manage to get him

the famished man, as he proceeded to attend to the boy's throttle.

When he got back to his table this time, the caboose of his dinner was just being coupled to a dinner-waggon, but he signalled the bus girl in time to rescue it.

He lost no time in getting away with that dinner. It disappeared almost as quickly as had the others, but in a different direction.

As he was leaving the dining-room he met the manager, who stopped and asked him if he had enjoyed his visit to the cafeteria.

"It was a rough trip," said the engineer, "but I'm pulling out with heavy freight."

May Reject Demand of Police Union

(Gazette, Nov. 10.)

In addition to asking for large increases in pay, the Police Union have submitted a requisition to the Ad-



Too handy!

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

a meal that would stay on the table till he got a chance to eat it. He had often heard of a quick lunch, but he had never heard of any as quick to disappear as the lunches he had bought that day.

The manager was sympathetic, and knowing the route as he did, was able to rush in a full meal without delay.

A Few More Accidents.

The engineer was just preparing to start again when a frantic scream from a woman two tables away arrested his attention. The woman was holding a red-faced child over one arm and was patting it hard on the back.

Forgetting his hunger for the moment, the engineer rushed full steam ahead to the rescue.

The frightened woman thrust the choking child into his arms.

"He's swallowed something," she gasped.

"I wish to goodness I could," said

ministrative Commission, in which they make formal demands that the city shall not retain in its employ after next January any police officer from the rank of captain down, and shall not retain any constable or detective who is not a member of the Police Union in good standing.

It is understood that the Administrative Commission will not accept the clause that none but union policemen and detectives be employed by the city.

COAL

GEO. HALL COAL CO.
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Montreal.

The demand of the Police Union on the Corporation of Montreal to maintain a union police force is contained in the following clause:

"The city agrees," says the statement, "not to keep in its employ in the police force after January 1, 1921, any constable or detective or any officer of the grade of captain or under, who is not a member in good standing of the Federal Police Union, No. 62, and further agrees not to keep in its employ any recruit who has not become a member of the same organization sixty days after his admission into the police force."

According to the information at the City Hall the board of arbitrators which settled the police strike two years ago authorized the police to organize a union among themselves without international affiliations. It is claimed the police have never carried out this part of the award.

The requisition from the union asks that the police captains be paid \$2,500 a year, lieutenants \$2,300, and sergeants \$2,100. According to the estimates for the current year, police captains are paid \$2,040, lieutenants \$1,860, and sergeants \$1,680. The union also asks that the detectives be placed on the same wage basis as the police officers. Regarding police constables the requisition asks that first-class constables be paid \$1,900, second-class constables \$1,800, and third-class constables \$1,700. First-class constables are now paid \$1,500 a year.

No information was obtainable as to what the city commissioners intended doing with the demand for more pay for the police force. The 1921 estimates are at present under consideration, and are about completed, as the estimates must be laid before the City Council by December 1 next.

One billion dollars of gold would weigh 2,000 tons.

CANADA'S LEADING HOTEL



THE WINDSOR

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Centrally located in the heart of the Shopping and Theatrical District. Headquarters for Conventions, Banquets, Private Dances, Receptions and Social Events.
SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
Further particulars on application. JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager.

150,000 Out Of Work THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY TRADE DEPRESSION

New York, November 10.—Nearly 150,000 members of the United Hebrew trades in New York State have been thrown out of work in the last three weeks of "steady business recession," Messrs. Feinstone, associate secretary of the organization, announced here today. Of these 90,000 are tailors, and cloth and dress goods makers, mostly in greater New York.

The figures include about 75 per cent. of the tailor and cloth and dress goods workers in the union, Mr. Feinstone said, "adding that the United Hebrew trades include more than 250,000 men and women throughout the State.

"Employers say business is slack," Mr. Feinstone said. "Some of them have closed their factories, later requesting the employees to return to their jobs at a lower wage scale, asserting that they can accept some cheap orders if labor costs less."

Every trade is affected by the slump in business, Mr. Feinstone said, adding that "none of our people are going to accept lower wages until the cost of living has gone down so they can do so without lowering their standard of living."

How cheering it is to see a \$4 pair of shoes marked down from \$20 to \$17.98.—Buffalo News.

THE MOTHER

(An unknown British soldier was buried in Westminster Abbey on November 11.)

Some mother's son, perhaps my own dear child,
The other part of me,
Lies here in the valhalla of the great,
And Empire honor gives to his poor clay.

It's right enough, maybe; I do not know,
Being just plain woman who has lost her boy;
But I do know it matters not to me
If all the pomps and trappings of the world were here assembled,
And all the world its tribute told in marble and in tears.

The thing is done; he's gone:
My heart is still the same wretched, wretched place,
With strange, numb cells,
Wondering why all this is so
And hoping for a reconstruction later on.

K. C.

A. E. MOORE, M.L.A., WINNIPEG, COMPELLED TO RESIGN

Winnipeg, November 10.—The Winnipeg Tribune this afternoon says:

"The recent order of D. B. Hanna prohibiting C.N.R. employees from holding legislative offices, was carried into effect Tuesday, when A. E. Moore, M.L.A., president of the Winnipeg District Command, Great

War Veterans' Association, was notified that he would have to resign his seat or give up his position.

"As Mr. Moore refused to relinquish his seat, he was forced to leave

the employ of the C.N.R.

"Mr. Moore would not make any statement today. He will take the matter up at a meeting of the District Command G.W.V.A. Thursday evening, he announced."

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An Open Letter to Mr. D. B. Hanna, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the C. N. R.

Sir,— Chapter 46, an Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons and the electoral franchise, assented to July 1st, 1920, section 39; provides "That except as in this Act otherwise provided any British subject, male or female, who is of the full age of 21 years may become a candidate at a Dominion election.

Section 39 specifies the persons who are not eligible to become candidates, namely, those found guilty of corrupt or illegal practices in election, government contractors, members of legislatures, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the government at the nomination of the crown who receive any wage, allowances, etc.; and the same Section provides that those disqualifications shall not apply to any persons serving in naval, military or air forces of Canada—while such as are on active service in consequence of war and receiving salary, pay or allowances—militia officers or militia men drawing pay when called out for drill or active service.

I have quoted freely from the Act to bring clearly to the attention of Canadian citizens the injustice and inconsistency of your "non-political order, for if other citizens in their country's service on the battlefield are permitted by law to become candidates for political honors how can the board of directors of Canada's nationally owned railways consistently, of its own volition, disqualify the near one hundred thousand citizen employees of a great public service who have been qualified by parliament.

Sir, you should be as assiduous in honoring your employees' rights as provided for them by Law as you have been in honoring their rights as provided for them in your contracts with them, governing rates of pay and conditions of employment.

In taking issue with you I do not question your motive and trust you will not question mine. Perhaps our views are not so divergent after all.

Our objects are similar, namely, the success of the Canadian National Railways. It is simply a matter of method. You desire to ward the C.N.R. against politics—

I assume you mean injurious politics, if so, I agree with you. You are keen to protect the railway from corrupt political manipulation, so

am I, and the employees would, I have no doubt, co-operate with you to that end. To achieve your object you would adopt the direct method, and I a less direct method.

Your too-direct method would enrage, if not force, direct action in the economic field, mine would encourage political action in the political field. You desire compulsion, I co-operation. Your policy would antagonize, while mine, it seems to me, would not.

Democracy is government by the people. Its success lies in the citizens' political activities. To my mind, every citizen should be a politician. Political activity should be encouraged and not discouraged or repressed. Our danger today lies in the average citizen's lack of interest in politics. The responsibility probably rests with those who prate about the evils of politics and party; such I would say: "It's an evil and that pollutes its own nest."

The morals of the C.N.R. employees would not be impaired by greater activity in politics, nor the interest of the C.N.R. be jeopardized by their taking a livelier interest in the country's welfare.

It has been assumed that an employee's first duty is to his employer,

but during the war we were taught that we owed also a duty to the State. To these primary principles you appear to be opposed, judging by your interview, given by you from Winnipeg, to the Canadian press, October 25th, and from which I quote the paragraph as follows:

"Considerable discussion seems to have arisen among certain classes of employees of the Canadian National Railways regarding the attitude of the company towards employees seeking provincial or federal parliamentary honors," stated Mr. Hanna. "One would imagine from what appears in the newspapers that something new had been promulgated in railway practice. The fact is, as far as the old Canadian Northern lines are concerned the management then in control had a clear understanding that any officer or employee identifying himself with any party, and seeking parliamentary honors, automatically severed his connections with the company. This rule was strictly ob-

originate with the employees? I believe I can prove to you that the employees through their organizations have been one of the factors that have about eliminated the "political pull" evil on that railway. If I named the other factors, I might be accused of talking "politics."

I note, sir, with pleasure, that you are quoted in the press, October 27th, as having partly, at least, withdrawn from your former position—as stated in your interview of the 25th October quoted herein. Apparently you now confine the restriction to an employee becoming a candidate. I quote: "So far as the C.N.R. is concerned any officer or employee can identify himself with any political party he wants to without let or hindrance from the company."

Sir, the citizen's right to become identified with any political party arises from custom—while the right to become a candidate for parliamentary honors has been conferred by parliament, and it may be interesting to note that at the last federal election railway employees who entered the contest were endorsed by one or other of the old-time party leaders, and one at least was elected and retains his position on the railway.



AGAIN, THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.

Envious barrel-dweller: You see her now, in a nice comfortable hogshead, don't you? Well, I knew her when she lived in a firkin!

served and the same practice has been extended under the present Board of Directors."

Two wrongs do not make one right. On the Sugar Order the Board of Commerce defended its position by quoting a previous wrong action of its predecessor—the government intervened.

You, sir, to attain your object would debar employees from seeking political honors. I would not.

Sir, may I draw your attention to what appears to me to be a fact worth noting, namely, that fear and hope, especially hope, are the best disciplinarians. The fear of incurring the disapprobation of the employer and one's fellow employees, and on the other hand the hope of gaining the said approbation and in that way earning preferment. This salutary hope, this will-o'-the-wisp of life should not be denied or confined, rather it should be extended, if you please, sir, even to the employees seeking political honors. The Canadian Pacific Railway with its far-sighted and liberal spirit has recognized this principle both in its domestic policy of promotion from the ranks, and in giving free play to its employees in seeking political honors. This privilege has not been abused on the C.P.R. neither would it be abused on the C.N.R. If it should be abused in either case then would be the time to act by co-operation between the management and the employees to remove the abuse.

In a press interview you cite the I.C.R. as an example of the evil effect of politics. Did the evil

lutions with the company could be considered on its merits and in harmony with the wishes of the employees and the interests of the railway. However, the concessions extended to the employees of the C.N.R. in common with other railways whereby an employee selected or elected by his fellow employees to devote the whole or part of his time to their services, is granted leave of absence for the time being, might well and with benefit to all concerned be extended to any employee elected to public position (i) parliamentary positions.)

Probably less than half a dozen employees at any time, out of the C. N. Railway's near one hundred thousand would be elected to these positions. This would not constitute an abuse and does not appear to me worth while raising a controversy about.

L. L. PELTIER,
Canadian Legislative Representative,
Order of Railway Conductors,
The Sifton, Ottawa.

THE DAY AND THE WORK

To each man is given a day and his work for the day;
And once, and no more, he is given to travel this way.
And woe if he flies from the task, whatever the odds;
For the task is appointed to him on the scroll of the gods.

There is waiting a work where only his hands can avail;

And so, if he falters, a chord in the music will fail.

He may laugh to the sky, he may lie for an hour in the sun;

But he dare not go hence till the labor appointed is done.

To each man is given a marble to carve for the wall;

A stone that is needed to heighten the beauty of all;

And only his soul has the magic to give it a grace;

And only his hands have the cunning to put it in place.

Yes, the task that is given to each man, no other can do;

So the errand is waiting; it has waited through ages for you.

And now you appear; and the hushed ones are turning their gaze

To see what you do with your chance in the chamber of days.

—Edwin Markham.

A Calumny

The lady next door says she supposes Lithuania is the place the lithographs come from.—Dallas Journal.

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COMPULSORY MOTHERHOOD

THE INJUNCTION "thou shalt not," backed up with courts and jails, having been reasonably successful, reformers are now talking of supplementing it with "thou shalt," similarly bolstered. This time it is the French who are debating the expediency of combating decrease of population by compelling their women to become mothers. Every effort is already being made to encourage large families. Bounties are promised, with awards and inducements of every kind. And now a savant comes forward with the sensational suggestion noted above. We read in American Medicine (New York):

"Just as military service is obligatory for men, maternal service as a duty toward the state should be obligatory for women. In France men are compelled to do military service for three years. A maternal service of three years being inadequate, it is suggested that women be inscribed on the role of motherhood from eighteen to forty years—twenty-two years of service. During these years they will be compelled to make their maximum contribution to the state.

"This suggestion could be dismissed with the complete indifference (one is ready almost to say contempt) which it deserves, were it not for the fact that it is looked upon very favorably by those in whose hands the destiny of the country reposes. To them it seems an admirable suggestion, a necessary course. And once more we revert to the primitive notion that a couple's contribution to the welfare of the state is measured by the number of their offspring. Nothing could be more misleading, more erroneous. And the Frenchwoman certainly will not be misled by such sophistry.

"The passions and the enthusiasms of the war are dead, but one conviction remains with the woman of France—she will no longer sacrifice herself to her family only to see it destroyed for dynastic or financial ambitions. She will not contribute sons to the armies of the world. The unanimity of opinion and determination in this respect is extraordinary. Ask a childless woman why she has no children. 'Why should I spend twenty years raising a son,' she will respond, 'and then see his life snapped out at the whim of his rulers? I will have children when I am sure I can keep them.'

"But there is another aspect of this fatuous and futile mania for repopulating the world. Why? If the world were twice as thickly populated as it is, who would be the happier? Numbers achieve nothing. It is the old tribal instinct, the instinct of self-preservation aroused by fear of one's neighbors. More children mean merely more soldiers, greater security. There should be an easier way of insuring this security. The world is over-

populated rather than underpopulated. We are not sure but that if the population of the entire world were cut in half the remaining half would be the better off for it. The encouragement to breed prolifically comes from the upper classes, who do not breed at all, and is meant to affect the lower classes, who breed too much.

"It is no wonder that these lower classes suspect the propaganda is meant merely to provide the owning classes with more workers, so that competition will make labor cheap. The intelligent middle class is wise in remaining deaf to these influences. What the world needs now is quality rather than quantity. Better babies rather than more babies is the crying need of the time. If a couple reproduce themselves and reproduce with the advance a generation requires, they have done their duty amply by the state, and they have done their duty amply by themselves, which is just as important. The sooner fallacy of numbers is abandoned, the better for the universe."

Competition.

"Yes," said the specialist as he stood at the bedside of the sick purchasing agent. "I can cure you."

"What will it cost?" asked the sick man faintly.

"Ninety-five dollars."

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Its Only Aim Is The Welfare Of The Masses

THE people of a nation cannot advance beyond the men who make its laws, and the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada exists to see to it that the workers by hand and brain are directly represented in the law-making bodies of the Dominion; to find, train, and elect the right men of our own class in order to secure the kind of legislation that will protect and advance the interests of the workers.

It will wage warfare on plutocracy, despotism, economic privileges, and upon all the evil forces which burden the people and rob them of that happiness of living which is their fundamental right.

It is a non-partisan educational and political association, and because of the manner in which it is organized can never become the instrument or plaything of a small group of any class, particularly of wealthy men. The aim is the attainment of true democracy.

WE PLEDGE OURSELVES:—

To support all municipal, provincial and federal educational laws where the evident purpose is to raise the standard of education in enlightened and progressive ways; to present truthfully and fearlessly through the medium of Fifth Sunday Meetings and our own press, the "Canadian Railroader", the latest and most important political, social and industrial developments;

To advocate the abolition of property qualifications for the franchise or for election to public office; the adoption of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and of proportional representation in all forms of public government; universal suffrage for both sexes, on the basis of one person, one vote; the transfer of taxation from improvements, and all products of labor, to land values, incomes and inheritances;

To advocate prison reform, including introduction of the honor and segregation systems, and abolition of contract labor; the enactment and rigid enforcement of child labor laws; pensions for mothers with dependent children; regulation of immigration to prevent lowering of industrial political or social standards; development of the postal savings and parcel post systems; financial and other assistance to farmers through co-operative banks and by other means; government development of co-operative producing and trading associations for the benefit of the consumer;

To advocate extension of workmen's housing schemes and the labor bureau system; provision of technical education for every willing worker, according to his capacities; more effective inspection of buildings, factories, workshops and mines; minimum wages; a rest period of not less than a day and a half per week for every worker; government insurance of workers against sickness, injury and death; maternity benefits and old-age pensions; better Workmen's Compensation Acts; representation of the workers on all public boards and on boards for the supervision of private enterprises; union labor conditions in all government work; adequate pensions and opportunities for soldiers and their dependents;

To advocate freedom of speech and of the press, and a law compelling all newspapers and periodicals to publish in all issues a complete list of shareholders and bondholders.

"The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" is financed entirely by its members who contribute \$2 a year in membership fees. If a local has been established in your city \$1 remains in the local treasury and the other dollar is sent by the local organization to our Dominion Headquarters, 316 Lagauchetiere St., west, Montreal. In case no local has been established in your community, send the membership fee of \$2 directly to Dominion Headquarters.

The funds accumulating in the Dominion Headquarters are used for political and educational propaganda; the development of the organization; the preparation of pamphlets and leaflets and the financing of the various political campaigns where favorable opportunities develop, to elect our candidates. The Treasurer is under bond and the books are audited by a firm of accountants.

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I hereby make application for membership in "The Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada" I subscribe and agree to pay while a member, the yearly sum of \$2.00 in advance.

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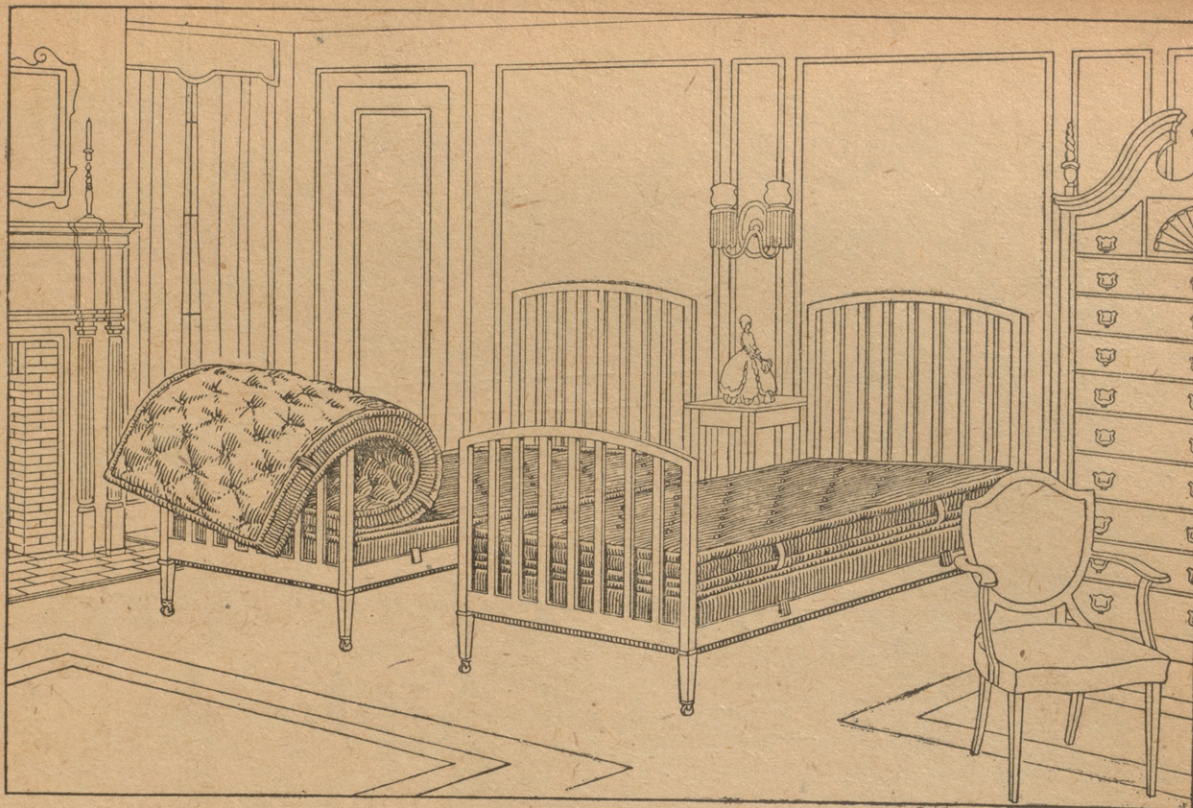
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